

# The Sentinel.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11.

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## RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Pass the telephone bill.

Get the Sunday Sentinel.

Don't fail to get the Sentinel to-morrow.

The Sunday Sentinel leads everything in the line.

MARION ROGERS, of Greencastle, dropped dead yesterday.

Monopolies came with the Republican party. Let them go with it.

The four Senators from south Carolina and Arkansas have only five legs under them.

Look out for a big Sunday Sentinel to-morrow. It is the best paper published in the West.

ANOTHER Republican overboard! Daniel Overman yesterday secured the Marion, Indiana, post-office.

CHARLES READE'S great story, "Love or Money," will be continued in to-morrow's Sentinel. It began last Sunday.

MONOPOLIES never found a lodgment in this country until Republicanism created and protected them by legislation.

MR. HENRY GEORGE has made a most pleasant impression upon the many citizens here who have heard his lectures and met him in person.

MISS SWEET'S income, as computed by a correspondent elsewhere in these columns, for the seven years that she has held the office foots up the startling total of \$338,000!

THE people demand that the Legislature so "modify" the enjoyment of the telephone monopoly as to meet the exigencies of the business public. Give us a reduction of rates.

THE senior morning and the senior evening organs are quarrelling again. One day they hug and spoon and the next fight like cats. We sit smiling on the fence hoping both will lick.

COLONEL JOHN S. WILLIAMS, of Lafayette, says that he will receive his appointment next Monday. It is understood that he will succeed Mr. Alexander, of this city, as Fifth Auditor of the Treasury.

IF the Central Union Telephone Company is not a cog wheel in the machinery of the American Bell Company, why are the attorneys of the latter company here from Boston seeking to defeat the Williams Telephone bill?

WHERE was Representative Copeland when that distinguished rebel Republican guerrilla General, Mosely, "unconverted and unhung," went on a foreign mission, with credentials in his pocket from a Republican administration?

WHERE was that "representative of the 'loil' sentiment of Indiana," Mr. Copeland, when that distinguished Rebel, General Key, "unconverted and unhung," took his seat in the fraudulent Republican Cabinet of R. B. Hayes? Mr. Copeland, "read up."

GRATEFUL are we that we are not compromised by belonging to the Republican party. The utter devaluation of pride of the Republicans, in whining for retention of employees of their ilk under a Democratic administration, is simply disgusting. Why? Digger Indians would have more self-respect.

A SUBSCRIBER in Vermillion County to the Sentinel says in renewing his subscription: "I am old now and I served in the late war. I like the sentiments of the Sentinel and propose to stand by you as long as the paper strikes for the right of the American citizen."

COLONEL WILLIAM E. McLEAN, of Terre Haute, was yesterday appointed First Deputy Commissioner of Pensions. He was a Union soldier, and succeeded a Republican who was not in the army, so far as we know. We shall look for prompt confirmation by the organs of the Grand American Order of the Bloody Shirt. Shall it be taken by consent, gentlemen? or will you want time to "pollyfox" a little?

REFERRING to the fraud velp of the Republican press, the Chicago Times paralyzes it as follows: "It is an old trick of the pick-pocket to yell 'stop, thief!' The Republicans here seem to appreciate the usefulness of that method of diverting public attention from their own frauds. In half a dozen wards where they have the control they kept their vote in the spring election nearly up to the figures of last November, though there was only 80 per cent. of the whole November vote cast. In one precinct where

they return about 200 more votes than their proper proportion in the ward, the ballot-box has mysteriously disappeared. The Democratic vote in the city fell off about 10,000, while fine work or something of the kind made the Republican loss only half that. Yet all the time the Republican organs yell 'fraud!' and ask the public to believe that the cheating has been the work of Democrats. It is time now to hunt down the real criminals—the fellows who are trying to escape in the crowd by shouting 'stop, thief!'"

## THE TELEPHONE MONOPOLY AND THE LAW.

The Williams Telephone bill was taken up in the Senate yesterday, and adjournment left the discussion of it unfinished. Senator Foulke, Republican, delivered an argument, which has been days under preparation, against the constitutionality of the measure. So thorough a lawyer is Mr. Foulke, and so conversant with the pleadings and authorities on which corporations rely to impose upon the public, that he was justly relied on by the monopolist opponents of the Williams bill to say every word that might be strained to uphold their side. His discourse was a cold-blooded presentation of the legal pretensions of soulless corporations, always against the people.

We submit that in this matter and in any question between monopolies and the people, wherein the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of it is the issue, the people should be given the benefit of the legislation, for the monopolies have then the Supreme Court of the State and Nation to fall back upon to decide upon the issue. The Legislature is not the body to pass upon questions of constitutionality, nor is Mr. Senator Foulke, in his capacity of legislator, a jurist whose opinions are to be taken for judicial decisions. If the telephone monopolists and their champions in the Senate are so thoroughly satisfied that the Williams bill is unconstitutional, why make such strenuous efforts to defeat it? Why not allow its passage, and then promptly remit the question of its constitutionality to the courts? Why are lawyers and lobbyists from the four points of the compass employed to work against the bill, and capitalists of the American Bell Telephone and Western Union Telegraph Companies flocked here to use money to secure its defeat? This worthy opposition to the bill by Senator Foulke and those on his side is costing the State thousands of dollars. It would have cost the monopolists far less than they are paying out to have permitted the bill to pass and then to have secured the decision of the Court against its constitutionality, if unconstitutional it be.

But the monopolists know they dare not submit to that test. They know that in a long line of cases the Supreme Court of this State lays down the rule that "it must appear very clearly that the legislation is repugnant to or in conflict with some express provision of the Constitution or the statute will be upheld."

"It is not enough that the constitutionality of the legislation may seem doubtful; for in such case the benefit of the doubt must be given in favor of the constitutionality of the statute." In other words, if there is in a question between a grasping monopoly and the people a seeming doubt, the people must in the hair-splitting have the benefit of the doubt.

The case of Patterson vs. Kentucky, (79 U. S. Reports, page 501), fully and clearly disposes of the pretended opposition to the Williams Telephone bill. It was claimed yesterday by the special pleader for the monopoly that the State had no power to regulate the property or business of a corporation in using an article protected by letters patent from the United States, beyond a mere police regulation. But fortunately for the people the Supreme Court has settled the question the other way in the case above referred to.

Chief Justice Harlan says: "The right of property in the physical substance, which is the fruit of the discovery, is altogether distinct from the right in the discovery itself. \* \* \* Its employment may be secured and protected by National authority against all interference; but the use of the tangible property which comes into existence by the application of the discovery is not beyond the control of State legislation, simply because the patentee acquires a monopoly in his discovery. \* \* \* There remains in him, as in every other citizen, the power to manage his property, or give direction to his labor, at his pleasure, subject only to the paramount claims of society, which requires that his enjoyment may be modified by the exigencies of the community to which he belongs, and regulated by laws which render it subservient to the general public, if held subject to State control."

We quote only a part of the decision. Senators should, however, read the case in full. The State has the clear and well defined right to regulate hacks, street cars, railroads, telegraph and telephone companies, and all corporations and companies that hold themselves out to the public as common carriers of freight or passengers for hire, or for the transmission for pay of news or information. The use of a patent vehicle or appliance in no way changes or abrogates this rule. Senator Foulke can hardly lead anybody to believe that a corporation can organize under the laws of this State, and proceed to use and occupy streets, highways and public and private property, and yet remain exempt from taxation and be above and beyond legislative regulation or control.

How is it thus? The Chicago ballot-box was stolen in a Republican ward. The ward gave a heavy majority for the Republican candidate—the record of the vote was made and he receives the full benefit of whatever majority was recorded, whether the box is found or not. There is some other reason for the theft, then, other than putting the tickets out of the way. As the vote shows

a heavy Republican majority, perhaps it was obtained by bogs and illegal affidavits, and it is to the interest of these Republican swindlers to destroy all evidence against them. There is a tradition of this same sort that hovers around the box that was stolen in Indianapolis from the Twelfth Ward two or three years ago. The box held a large Republican majority which was recorded and credited properly, notwithstanding the theft of the tickets, but it was suspected at the time that certain papers in the box could tell a very damaging story if allowed to. Therefore they were stolen and destroyed.

## THE AMERICAN BELL AND THE SUB-TELEPHONE COMPANIES.

Superintendent Hockett cards the dear people through the columns of the Journal, with the intention of trying to contradict our editorial of the 6th inst. He says that the Western Union Telephone Company does not own a cent in the Central Union Telephone Company, and that there is absolutely no relationship between them, and, further, that the Telegraph Company does not receive a percentage from the Telephone Company.

He forgets to inform the public that the Western Union Telephone Company gets a large per cent. from the American Bell Telephone Company. Mr. Hockett acknowledges that the Bell Company own 35 per cent. of the Central Union. He does not inform the public that the Western Union Telephone Company own 75 per cent. of the American Bell Telephone Company. The latter owning 35 per cent. of the Central Union renders the Western Union Telephone Company a stockholder to the amount of 26 per cent. We acknowledge that the Central Union does not pay a cent to the Western Union, but pay 35 per cent. to the American Bell, of which 75 per cent. is then given to the Western Union. No contracts exist between the Western Union Telephone Company and the Central Union Telephone Company; they are agreements involving the Bell Telephone Company, and the Bell Company have contracts with the Central Union which renders them subordinate and holds them to a strict account for violation of contracts between the Bell Company and the Western Union Telephone Company. He states that the Central Union Telephone Company never refused to grant an instrument to a competing telegraph company. We are aware of this. The Central Union did not, but the American Bell Telephone Company did. The latter have a contract with the former prohibiting them from allowing telephones to be established in opposition telegraph offices, where they would operate detrimental to the Western Union, except by order of a court. Mr. Hockett acknowledges this, but states that the objecting party is the patentee. This is true to a certain extent, as the patentee and the American Bell Telephone Company are one, except the interest owned by the Western Union Telephone Company. The royalty paid by the Central Union Telephone Company, is simply a transfer of money from one pocket to another in the same piece of goods.

This explains the situation under a stronger focus than the Central Union Telephone officials dared to use, and shows the complicated manner in which the various telephone companies are related to each other; and, also, their alliance with the Western Union Telephone Company. This tangled up system of incorporating is adopted to defeat legislation against them, and to obtain certain privileges not otherwise available, one principle object being to deceive the public and solicit sympathy. It was upon this technical feature of organization that rendered a decision in their favor by the Senate Judiciary Committee on last Wednesday.

## THE CHICAGO PENSION AGENT.

The name of Miss Ada Sweet is dulcet, but it appears her temper is not so. She is the Pension Agent at Chicago. An occupancy of the office for eleven years has paid her in salary and perquisites not less than \$100,000. A correspondent informs us that the sum for eleven years runs to \$338,000.

Surely such an income for so long a time should have sweetened Miss Sweet into most perfect amiability. But not so. Upon a polite request from General Black, Commissioner of Pensions, that she send in her resignation, Miss Sweet wrote to that officer a vinegary, peppery, insulting letter. On the same day she penned a whining letter to the President, abounding in self-praise and appealing to him to be permitted to remain in her office.

General Black's well-known advocacy of civil service reform is of itself evidence that he did not call for Miss Sweet's resignation without having adequate reason therefor. It is admitted that Miss Sweet has conducted her office efficiently. No charge of any dishonesty is made against her. But it is notoriously known in Chicago that she has permitted her office to be used by the leading Republican politicians of Illinois as a political machine. It is understood that Miss Sweet, in return for the powerful influence that has kept her in place, has yielded to them the control of the patronage of her place. These facts bring Miss Sweet as fully under the non-partisan requirements of the civil service law as if she had been herself a stump orator every day of the campaign. If she has not personally set at defiance that law, she has permitted others to do so.

But, claim the virtuously indignant and newly converted civil service organs—the Republican papers—Miss Sweet is the daughter of a Union Veteran. Well, the person General Black wishes to substitute in her place is the widow of the gallant Colonel Mulligan, whose famous reply to a Confederate demand that he surrender the post of Lexington, Mo., will long be remembered. Now we can see no good reason why the spinster daughter of a veteran, who has already drawn \$100,000 from the Chicago Pension Office, should not be made to give the widow of the lamented Union Colonel a

chance. Verily Miss Sweet is selfish. We trust the administration will do the right thing, which is to give her place to another not quite as ill tempered.

## MISS SWEET'S INCOME.

If the following from a correspondent is correct, the income of Miss Sweet, the Chicago Pension Agent, has been something enormous. The correspondent addressing the Sentinel, says:

According to your editorial you are greatly misinformed as to the salary and fees of Miss Ada C. Sweet, the Pension Agent at Chicago.

You state it at \$4,000 per annum for eleven years—making it \$44,000. There are about 30,000 pensioners on the rolls at Chicago, each of whom are paid their pension, making 120,000 individual payments. For each individual payment she received twenty-five cents for eight years of the time besides her regular salary of \$4,000 per year and for about three years at the rate of fifteen cents and her \$4,000 salary, so you will see that for the first eight years she got for paying 30,000 pensioners less \$40,000 and salary \$32,000—making \$72,000 for the first eight years. Add to this what she has received at the rate of fifteen cents for each individual payment you will see that the fees are \$18,000 per year and the salary \$4,000, making \$22,000 per year or \$84,000 for the three past years—making a grand total received by Miss Sweet for the eleven years in fees and salary of \$220,000. Quite "A (C) Sweet" plum. Besides the foregoing she is allowed so much for clerk hire and expenses. So you will see that the above is clear money to her except what she may have had to pay to the corruption fund of the Republican party.

REPRESENTATIVE COPELAND reared up yesterday and kicked the harness to pieces and the dash-board clear out of sight. Here is the resolution that he offered, with the exception of a change of names that we have taken the liberty to make:

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that we, the representatives of the loyal people of the State of Indiana, sincerely deplore the position the administration of R. B. Hayes took in overlooking thousands of competent and loyal citizens of the United States and in placing in the administration of that bitter, unconverted and unhung Rebel, General Longstreet, as minister to Turkey, although he was never relieved from his disabilities as a Rebel.

General Longstreet was relieved of his disabilities and so was General Lawton. The latter was pardoned by President Johnson, and the Attorney General of the United States has decided that the action of President Johnson was legal and proper, and that he stands to day fully as "loyal" as Longstreet—rehabilitated with all the rights of a citizen.

Mr. Copeland, when he gets up another pyrotechnic display, should have his ammunition in better condition—it was a bad fizzle yesterday.

Why doesn't Mr. Cleveland nominate a Union soldier or two to foreign missions? Thus far all the ex-soldiers selected for such positions are ex-rebels. Does honorable service in the Union army disqualify a man from representing the Nation abroad?—Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

How many Union soldiers are to be found among the following appointees of this last Republican administration? England, Mr. Lowell; France, Mr. Morton; Germany, Mr. Kasson; Russia, Alfonso Taft; Japan, Mr. Bingham; China, Mr. Young; Brazil, Mr. Osborn; Italy, Mr. Astor; The Netherlands, Mr. Dayton. There is not a soldier among them.

In short, there were very few Union soldiers who received foreign appointments under Mr. Garfield or Mr. Arthur.

## The Telephone Bill.

Seeing that your columns are extensively used for discussing the "Williams Telephone" bill regulating rentals and tolls in the telephone service, please permit me a small space for a few practical remarks on the subject. As to the Evansville Exchange, which is carried on under the same rule governing other exchanges throughout the State, it is managed with too little regard for the wishes of its subscribers. Some two years ago an order was issued, emanating from the President of the company at Chicago, instructing the local manager here to demand three months rental in advance, and to remove all telephones from subscribers opposing this demand. The subscribers loudly objected to this sudden demand. Many could not spare their telephones upon such short notice, and would have been compelled to leave the premises of the instruments. Under these circumstances many acceded to the demands of the intimidating telephone company, however. Fully 50 per cent. of the instruments were withdrawn and yet the telephone company thrived, and was more flourishing than before. They are discourteous to their customers, compelling them to surrender telephones without giving reasons, and threatening the removal of instruments if their unreasonable terms are not strictly complied with.

It is on this account that the subscription list of the telephone company is less than half what it should be. It is their own fault if their income on the tolls prescribed in the Williams bill is insufficient. If they would serve the public with a reasonable degree of decency they would be substantially supported.

The reason why sudden action is taken when unreasonable measures are resorted to, is for the purpose of cramping the victim when unprepared for the emergency, as was the case when the "pulling" affray took place, in order that submission might be obtained. From all I can learn, other telephone exchanges throughout the entire system are managed very similar to this, under these circumstances. It is a great wonder they obtain sufficient patronage to continue business. Our legislators should support the Williams bill with a courage that can not meet with defeat. Our citizens are jubilant over the possibility of it becoming a law. Should it fail, a very gloomy tomorrow will characterize the citizens of Evansville and surrounding towns, all of whom join me in good wishes to the Sentinel for the bold stand it has taken in the matter. TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBER. Evansville, Ind., April 9.

Attempted Jail Delivery. Another attempt was made last night by a number of the prisoners at the jail to escape. The same plan which has been so successfully worked heretofore, that of sawing off the bars in the top of the building, was adopted. The latter learned of the plan in time to prevent a loss of prisoners. There were eighteen in the hall when the attempt was made. One bar had been cut off, and in half an hour more the gang would have been at liberty.

Died From Blood Poisoning. Last Monday Captain Joseph Jordan, living near the Hendricks County line, came to this city to have a physician amputate a finger which had been badly cut. He started home, but the pain became so intense that he returned to the city. He continued to suffer till yesterday, when he died of blood poisoning.

## NORTH INDIANA CONFERENCE.

Proceedings of the Forty-Second Session in Convention at New Castle.

Special to the Sentinel.

NEW CASTLE, Ind., April 10.—The Conference met at 8:30 a. m. and engaged in a season of song and prayer. At the close of the devotional exercises the Bishop said that God not only raised up a great organizer in the person of John Wesley, but that He sent out a valuable helper in the person of Charles Wesley, the singer. Preached truth and the truth sung have gone hand in hand in the march of Methodism. He said this lesson ought to teach pastors to develop the singing powers of the church.

Chaplain McCabe addressed the conference in his unique and captivating manner. He related how he once went into a town, stopped on the street and commenced singing. A woman stopped near him. He handed her a book, said "page 52," and sang on. A man stopped. He handed him a book, said "page 52," and sang on. The man joined. A crowd collected. He had a small boy distribute books and soon had a grand chorus of five hundred voices. He talked and sang, then took up a collection to raise funds to build a church, and raised \$4 100.

The Secretary asked the appointment of a committee to audit his accounts. On motion C. W. Church, G. B. Work and A. Cone were made to constitute the committee. The same committee was instructed to audit the accounts of M. H. Mendenhall, of expenditure of funds provided for printing quarterly conference books.

E. Holdstock asked for ten minutes to present reports of Preachers' Aid Society. He moved the appointment of a Committee on Nomination of Officers, to consist of N. H. Phillips, A. Greenman and T. F. Simpson. Adopted.

W. S. Birch, Secretary of the Preachers' Aid Society, presented the following report:

REPORT OF THE PREACHERS' AID SOCIETY TO THE ANNUAL MEETING.  
Notes in hands of Investing Committee.....\$3,428 24  
Cash on hands.....275 40  
Notes in hands of the agent.....7,195 36  
Notes considered good.....4,198 35  
Notes considered doubtful.....728 40  
Notes considered unreliable.....2,370 49  
Paid to Distributing Committee during the year.....425 97

The report was approved. The Committee on Nominations presented the following names for the offices of the society for the ensuing year, who were unanimously elected, viz:

President—E. Holdstock.  
Vice President—C. W. Lynch.  
Treasurer—John Marsh.  
Secretary—W. S. Birch.  
Managers—W. H. Wooten, J. F. Nickey, N. H. Phillips, G. W. H. Kemper, N. Gilliam.

The Goshen District was called, and Presiding Elder M. H. Mendenhall read his fourth annual report. The pastors of the district were called for reports of collections for missions and conference claimants' funds.

Revs. S. Light and W. W. Van Slyke were granted superannuated relations.

At the close of the call of the Goshen District the Bishop addressed the conference. He said he felt that God had wrought wonders by and through Methodism in leading souls to Christ, and wove the thought into a reference to the completion of Mr. Mendenhall's term as Elder of the Goshen District, concluding by presenting to the Elder, on behalf of his friends in the district, a handsome calligraph. Mr. Mendenhall was taken by surprise, and at first could scarcely command language to acknowledge his pleasure at being so handsomely remembered, and that, too, by the gift of an implement he had really wished he might be able to own. He stated that his experience in the Goshen District was all on the bright side. His relations with pastors and laity had been uniformly pleasant, and he should ever remember with thankfulness and feelings of his services with them.

The Bishop referred to the organization of the Church Extension Society and the great work it had done, and introduced Dr. Spencer, of Rock River Conference, the representative of the society. Dr. Spencer made known the present condition of the society, showing that there are 104 applications on file for aid and no money to send. He begged the ministers to consider the necessity for helping in this cause.

In connection with Dr. Spencer's work, the Bishop referred to a letter he had received while here from a minister in Tennessee, who stated that he and his family were living on \$130 a year, everything else being turned into a fund for a church edifice.

The Bishop introduced Dr. Stowe, of the Cincinnati book concern, who advocated the interest of that flourishing institution in a forcible argument.

The secretary then read the annual report of the Book Committee.

The Bishop called on Chaplain McCabe for a song, and he did not decline.

The Richmond District being called, Elder W. S. Birch presented his report. The ministers of that district were called for reports of funds collected for missions and conference claimants.

J. W. Miller was granted a superannuated relation, on account of ill health.

Chaplain McCabe led in singing "Come Ye That Know the Lord," and conference adjourned after benediction.

## Greencastle Notes.

Special to the Sentinel.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., April 10.—The sessions of the Y. M. C. A. and T. W. O. A. Conventions began this evening at College Avenue Church. Dr. John, of the University, delivered the address of welcome, and Rev. A. H. Carrier spoke. Business meetings will be held on Saturday and evening. On Sabbath evening there will be union services of all the churches at Meharry Hall. Quite a large number of delegates are present.

Professor S. S. Parr, of Rochester, Minn., editor of the School of Education, has accepted the appointment as Professor of Didactics in DePaul University, and will proceed at once to organize a Normal School with facilities for teaching the legal branches in a proper manner.

The parties from here to Cincinnati, to attend the Scott Whately wedding, were Mr. and Mrs. Rader, Messrs. James Scott, Harry L. Taylor and Frank Corwin.

A large number of our musical people have gone to Chicago to hear Patti.

## Sold by Hanging.

Special to the Sentinel.

WINCHESTER, Ind., April 10.—Mrs. Will Moore, a widow lady, aged about fifty years, committed suicide this afternoon by hanging herself to a bedpost in her room. Coroner Evans was at once summoned and rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

## Fell Dead on the Street.

Special to the Sentinel.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., April 10.—Marion Rogers, an old resident of this place, father of Prof. L. L. Rogers, late of Asbury University, now of Tennessee, fell dead on the

street here this afternoon. Supposed to have been caused by heart disease.

Judicial Convention.

MR. CARMEL, Ill., April 10.—Yesterday the Judicial Convention met here and nominated Judges Conner, of White; Jones, of Crawford, and Boggs, of Hamilton Counties, on the first ballot. The former two for re-election.

## SECRETARY MANNING.

He is Visited by a Delegation of Californians.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 10.—A delegation of Californians, headed by General Clinny and Mr. Christopher Buckley, and accompanied by Mr. Hubert O. Thomson, to-day called upon the Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Daniel Manning, at his residence, 152 Washington avenue, in relation to the Federal appointments on the Pacific slope, particularly the Collectors of the port of San Francisco. Mr. Thomson introduced the delegation, consisting of ten persons, to the Secretary, and a long informal talk took place, the Secretary carefully avoiding making any mention of who may be the probable selection for collector of San Francisco, but giving the delegation the impression that the appointment would be of a character to meet their entire approval.

Manning Declines a Reception Tendered Him by the Bankers.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 10.—Secretary Manning, on here from Washington, a week ago was tendered a reception by a number of leading bankers. The Secretary replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN—I can not begin to express to you the real pleasure which your letter of the 6th inst. tendering me a reception because of my appointment to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and because of your confidence in and respect for me as a fellow citizen, yields me. In no other way could you have given me so much gladness, and in declining the formalities of such an occasion, I assure you that the happiness afforded to all the greater because I realize that the offices you tender are heartfelt. Gratefully yours, DANIEL MANNING.

## RIEL'S REBELLION.

An Indian Uprising Threatened—Eight More Whites Massacred.

WINNIPEG, Man., April 10.—The telegraph wire to Battledore is apparently on the ground, and when the latter is frozen a weak current is established. By this means word was sent from Battledore last night that the Indians at Frog Lake had killed eight whites. These were J. J. Jurin, Indian Agent; John Delany, Farm Instructor; Mr. Gowanlock and wife; Rev. Father Lefland, Rev. Father Lemarchand, and two men, names unknown. Mrs. Delany is a prisoner.

W. Jurin, nephew of the Indian Agent, escaped from the Indians and made his way to Battledore on Wednesday. He reports the fate of the Hudson Bay Company's agent, Cameron, as unknown. Frog Lake is about 120 miles northwest of Battledore and is thirty miles from Fort Pitt. The reserves there are occupied by three bands of Crees. They number over 200.

Battledore is surrounded by 1,000 Indians, but no attack has been made on the barracks. Indian Agent Roe has not been killed, as reported.

Advices to the Hudson Bay Company from Saddle Lake via Edmonton and Calgary say that the Indians there have raided the Government warehouse and gone to join the rebels. Saddle Lake is in the Edmonton Agency, and about 100 miles west of Frog Lake. It looks now like a general Indian uprising.

## Soldiers.

MILWAUKEE, April 10.—Colonel S. W. Mower, one of the proprietors of the Sunday Telegraph, committed suicide late this afternoon by shooting. Mr. Mower was favorably known in the military circles of Wisconsin.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 10.—This morning about 8 o'clock, A. N. Arnold, a wealthy lumber merchant, was shot and killed by a committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart. His health, and business depression was the cause.

CLEVELAND, April 10.—A young lady who committed suicide by drowning near Fremont, yesterday, was the daughter of the daughter of Rev. D. Kenna, living a few miles from that place. No cause for the suicide is assigned.

## Meeting of the Tammany General Committee.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The Tammany General Committee at its meeting to-night adopted resolutions expressing sorrow and regret at the illness of General Grant, and hope that he would soon be restored to his health and former vigor. Resolutions were also passed endorsing the prompt action taken by the Administration to protect the rights of American citizens on the Isthmus of Panama, recognizing the efficient action of Secretary of the Navy Whitney in promptly dispatching a naval vessel and material there, and renewing the pledge heretofore given by Tammany Hall of its cordial support to the present Administration by the endorsement of President Cleveland in his application of the policy which his recent appointments indicated.

## Railroad Collision.

PETERSBURG, Va., April 10.—A south-bound freight train on the Richmond and Petersburg division of the Atlantic Coast Line, was run into to-day by a locomotive attached to the pay car which was following the freight train. The collision occurred at Peachbottom, across the river from the city. A passenger coach attached to the rear end of the freight train was badly wrecked. None of the passengers were injured. The locomotive of the pay-car was also damaged. The wreck is now being cleared.

## Gambling Houses to be Suppressed in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—All public gambling houses in the city were closed to-night under a notice from the newly-appointed Police Commissioners. Resolutions were passed by the Commissioners this afternoon instructing the Chief of Police to raid all houses found open after 7 p. m.

## Want to Recount the Chicago Vote.

CHICAGO, April 10.—The question of having a recount of all the ballots cast for Mayor at the last election under the direction of the Committee of Public Safety is being mooted. Mayor Harrison says he is willing that it shall be done